THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1831. NO. 87.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States.
January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to
HENRY HOLDSHIP
October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100.
March 19---tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY, } *Commis'nrs.*
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞ N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18---tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10--tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood: where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831---tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞ The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞ The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office.
June 24---tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets---constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

A Large and General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.
March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON
MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

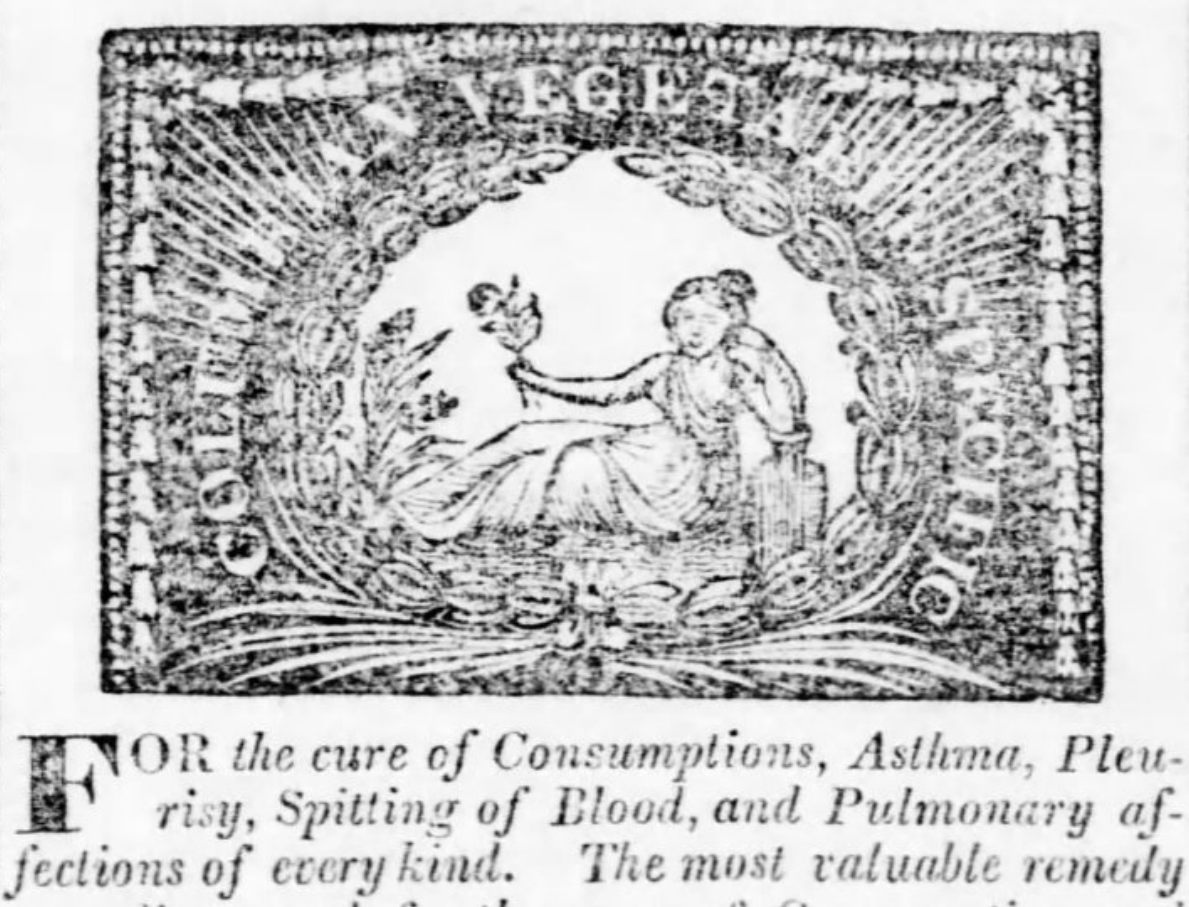
LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,



FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

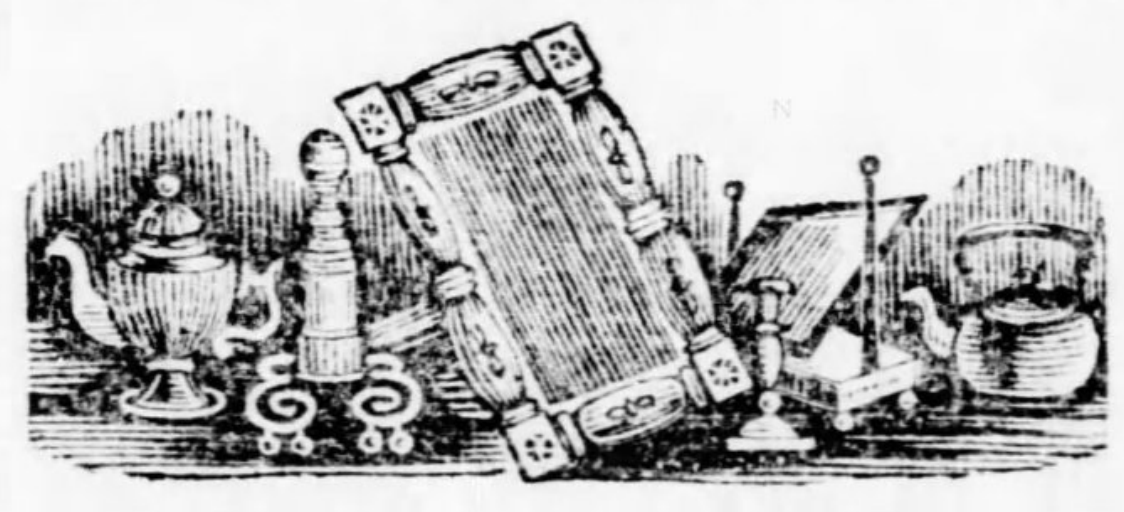
ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.
August 20, 1830---1y.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call.
C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office.
January 18--tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.---tf

☞ BANK NOTE EXCHANGE. ☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.

GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.
May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection.
April 22---tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞ Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.
May 12, 1831.--3mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830--tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to
C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

CHEROKEE CASE.—JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, 51 Market street, have just received "The Case of the Cherokee Nation against the State of Georgia, argued and determined at the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1831." July 8, 1831—3t

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm.		hot press,		$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do. do.	fine,		3 25 a 3 75
do.	do. do.	common,		2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do. do.	hot press,		3 75 a 4 00
do.	do. do.	common,		2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,			per ream,	2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,			per groce,	$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,			per lb.	25
PAPER HANGINGS,			per piece,	31¼ a 75
BORDERS,			do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,		4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,		3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,		2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,		2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,		1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,		1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,		75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,		1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb.		20	to	22 cts.

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831----tf

FORTUNE'S BULLETIN!!

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER!!!—Nos. 13, 14, 26, the grand mammoth capital prize of
60 Thousand Dollars,
☞ Was sold at the "Prize Selling Office," by
July 8 GEO. A. COOK.

WOOL,

Of all descriptions, received on consignment,
AND SOLD BY
J. & M. BROWN & M. D. LEWIS,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Customary advances made.—June 28, 1831---8

The Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science;

EXHIBITING the present state and progress of knowledge in Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Comparative Anatomy, Chemistry, Meteorology, Physical Natural Agents, and the Antiquities and Languages of the Indians of this continent—conducted by G. W. Featherstonhaugh.—Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of *John I. Kay & Co.,* 51 Market street.—Price $3 50 cents per annum, payable in advance.
July 8, 1831.—4t

PRIZE LIST
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, CLASS No. 13.

Drawn Nos.—3 50 6 54 8 33 53 24 59.

NOS. 24, 53, 59, a prize of 1505 DOLLARS; sold to customer in Ohio. 3, 24, 53, whole ticket of $1000; sold to Mr. Staunton, Broker, of Pittsburgh. One Prize of $500; several of $300, $200, $100, &c. &c. amounting to at least FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, were sold by
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
July 8, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County have appointed the undersigned *Auditor,* to apportion the money in the hands of the Administrators of Richard Robinson, deceased, to and among his creditors according to law; and that the 30th day of July, instant, is appointed to audit and adjust all claims against said decedent, at the office of the subscriber, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, from one to five o'clock, P. M. of said day; of which all concerned will take notice.
JOHN GLENN, *Auditor.*
July 12—3t

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 8th day of August next, at the Bassenheim Farm, near Harmony, Butler county, from 500 to 600 excellent

MERINO SHEEP.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms---One fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance within six months.
July 8---w4t

WINE, BRANDY, SEGARS, &C!

GOLDEN Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Teneriffe, Muscatel, and other WINES, of superior quality.——Champagne and Cognac BRANDY.——*Havana made* SEGARS, of favorite brands, in quarter and tenth boxes——Fine SALAD OIL; and an extensive assortment of other GROCERIES and LIQUORS, for sale by
WM. D. HARRIS & CO.
July 12---3t *Bayard's Row.*

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Managers, until 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Thursday, 25th August next,* for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river at Brownsville. The river is about six hundred and thirty feet wide; the piers and abutments will have to be from fifty to sixty feet high, to be built of stone, and the superstructure of wood, with two tracks and foot-ways, covered in and painted. A draft or model will have to accompany each proposal. It would be desirable if those intending to propose could visit the place, and make a personal inspection of materials in the neighborhood, and facilities for building, &c. By order of the Board. JAMES L. BOWMAN, Sec'ry.
Brownsville, June 21---wtA25

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.
July 8—tc

CREDITORS OF JACOB HANSON.—The Subscribers, assignees of Jacob Hanson, under a voluntary assignment, have this day filed their account of the estate and effects of said Hanson, (so far as the same has come into their hands) in the Prothonotary's office, where the same may be examined by all persons interested; and the dividend as therein specified, to wit, 12½ per cent, on the amount of all claims preferred, will be paid on or after the 18th inst., at the Exchange office of Nathaniel Holmes, No. 33 Market street.

GEORGE BOGGS,
NATH'L. HOLMES,
ALEXANDER M'CANDLESS,
Assignees of Jacob Hanson.

Pittsburgh, July 15----3t.

FOR SALE, ONE-HALF OF LOT No. 203 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing 80 feet front on Grant street, and 60 feet on Front street. For terms apply to JAMES THOMSON, corner of Front and Short streets. July 15---tf

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A young man who understands Book Keeping, by double entry, and writes a good hand, may hear of employment, by application to the editor of this paper.
July 15, 1831.—2t

NEW NOVEL.—*The Incognito; or, Sins and Peccadilloes*—By Don T. De Trueba, Author of "Romance of History, Spain;" "The Castilian," &c. &c.—in two volumes, 12 mo.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets.
July 15, 1831.—2t

SALTPETRE.—East India and American refined Saltpetre, suitable for powder makers, for sale by the quantity.
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
Pittsburgh, July 15---3t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots
Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞ Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.
July 15----3mo G. ALBREE.

A CARD.

THE subscribers, having taken a Boat Yard in Bridgeport, are now prepared to BUILD BOATS, of any description, on the shortest notice. From their experience in their profession, they are confident that gentlemen intrusting their work to them will not be disappointed in having it done according to order.--Bridgeport is situate on the Monongahela river, adjoining Brownsville, Pa., a thriving village, containing an excellent ENGINE SHOP, where persons disposed can at any time have their engines built at *Pittsburgh prices.* The neighborhood abounds with the best of wood for steam boats, a fact sufficiently attested by steam boats now on the Ohio, which have been built on the Monongahela. When it is preferred, boats built here can be taken down the river to Pittsburgh, to receive their engines, as the Monongahela can be navigated at any time of the year that the Ohio can.

A. COFFIN,
July 15---3t M. MILLER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, or wallet, with broken clasps, containing the following notes of the Bank of the United States:

One note of $100, letter L, No. 4400, payable at New Orleans, to the order of S. Judon, dated Philadelphia, 1st July, 1828.

One note of $50, letter L, No. 1901, payable at Norfolk, to the order of J. L. Roberts, dated Phila. 2d April, 1829; both signed by W. M'Ilwain, Cashier, and Biddle, President.

Three notes of $20, and three of $10, where payable, not recollected. Also, one note of $5 on the bank of Pittsburgh.

Whoever will return the above pocket book and contents to William Bell, jr. Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE P. NELMS.
July 12, 1831.----3t

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12--tf

REMOVAL.

CAST SHEET LEAD MANUFACTORY.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, Respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business in this place. He begs leave to inform them that he is now prepared to make up all kinds of Lead work, such as Chemical Retorts, Vats, Cisterns, Boilers, Lead Pipes of any size, Lift and Force Pumps, Water Closets, Fixture or Shower Baths, conveying water from springs to dwellings, and raising it to the different apartments, covering roofs and gutters with lead, copper, or zinc, and laying of iron and lead pipe. Has always on hand, Hatter's Kettles, made of Cast Sheet Lead, superior to any now made in this city. Also, Sheet Lead for gutters, in sheets of four feet wide, and in any lengths.

☞ Orders left with Mr. William P. Baum, in Wood street, above Second, will be attended to.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, or Brass, taken in exchange, at No. 10 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. April 26.—w3m.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831--6mF

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia Banks	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	do
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Erie	1
Montgomery county	par
West Chester	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do
Harrisburgh	do
Bucks county	do.
Lancaster Bank	½
Northampton	½
York Bank	½
Chambersburgh	1
Greensburgh	33⅓
Brownsville	½
Gettysburgh	½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½
Pottsville Bank,	unc.
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenville,	25
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½
Mount Pleasant	½
Western Reserve	½
St. Clairsville	½
Bank of Chillicothe	½
Lancaster	½
Marietta	½
Columbus	½
Canton	2
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3
Indiana.	
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50
North Carolina.	
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	½
Commercial Bk. Del.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½
Branch at Newcastle	½
do. at Wilm'gton	½
do. at Georget'n	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2
Massachusetts.	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Springfield	2
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2
Salem	2
Worcester	2
Other Massach. notes	2

District Columbia, gen.	½
Michigan, $5 & upw.	3
New York.	
City Banks	1
Troy and Albany	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Newburgh	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Auburn	do
Geneva	do
Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Chenango	2
Utica Bk. & branches	do
Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
do. at Canandaigua	do
Rochester	do
Niagara Bank	no sale
Georgia.	
St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore City Bks	par
George's county	½
Annap. & br. Easton	do
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Westminster	do
Hagerstown	do
Williamsport	do
New Jersey.	
St. Bk. at N. Brunsw	1
Trenton Bank	do
New Brunswick	do
Mount Holly	do
Camden	do
Cumberland	do
Newark Insurance	do
State Bank at Morris	do
do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Sussex	do
Paterson bank	unc
Connecticut.	
New Haven Bk. do	2
Bridgeport	do
Middletown bank	do
Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Virginia.	
Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Valley B'k & bran.	do
N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Rhode Island.	
Providence Banks	2
Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Phœnix B'k at do.	do
N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New Hampshire, gen	3

NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON
Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN,

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.
Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.
Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.
Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.
Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.
Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
Fourth street.

March 11—tf

NOTICE.—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore.

ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

FOR SALE, a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, now in the occupancy of John Morton. The Lot is 34 feet on Fifth street, and extends backwards 120 feet.

Also, a life lease of a piece of ground, and the buildings thereon, on Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, adjoining property of Lightner & Kingsland, containing about 14 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Allegheny town, between Mr. Mowry's tannery and Mr. Park's brick house.

ALEX. M'FARLAND.

June 14, 1831.—Ttf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

WILSON M'CANDLESS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.

July 5—w3mo

SAVE COSTS!—The notes and accounts of *Jacob Hanson*, late Auctioneer, are left with me for settlement and collection, by his assignees. Persons interested are requested to attend to this notice before the first of September next. After that date, suits will be instituted against all delinquents.

M. B. LOWRIE,
No. 21 Diamond.

July 8—w3

PACKARD & ESTEP, at their establishment in the Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, are prepared to furnish SHEET STEEL, suitable for cotton gins, in any quantity, on the most advantageous terms, either in the shape of sheets or in circles, (ground and polished,) as may best suit the wishes of manufacturers of cotton gins.

May 20—w3mo

POETRY.

LE JE-NE-SCAI-QUOI.

"Ce n'est precisement ni la beaute, ni la bonne mine, ni la bonne grace, ni l'enjeument de l'humeur, ni le brilliant de l'esprit, puisque l'on voit, tous les jours, des personnes qui ont toutes ces qualites sans avoir ce qui plait; et que l'on en voit d'autres, au contraire, qui plaisent beaucoup sans avoir rien d'agreable que *le je-ne-scai-quoi*.—LE PETE BOUHOURS.

Lady! it was not that thy form
Was fairer to my sight,
Nor that it wore a hue more warm
Than others wore that night;
It was not that thine eye was clear,
The glance deep-fixed, and high,
It was not that when thou wert near,
I felt not others nigh:
For *I have* gazed on forms as fair,
On eyes as deeply blue,
Their loveliness was all as rare,
My praises were as true.

Nor was it, Lady! that thy cheek
Wore love's most rich array,
Nor that it told what words were weak,
And lips unframed, to say;
For *I have seen* a rosier glow
Upon as fair a skin,—
A blush that could as plainly show
The thought that passed within;
And if no rose-tint mantled there,
And pale, though it might be,
Perchance it would but seem more fair,
More beautiful to me!

It was not that to heart and ear,
Your song, like magic, thrilled,
It was not that it brought the tear
In eyes that often filled;
For though the music have beguiled,
The tones been full of joy,
And though they made me feel a child,
Now I'm no more a boy;
Yet have I heard *another's* lute
As musically strung,
And I have stood as still and mute,
While other lips have sung.

I know not, and I do not seek—
What boots it now?—to know,
The spell that made my utterance break,
That bade my tears to flow;
I knew your fate would never be
Linked in this world with mine,—
Upon your brow my eye could see
The token and the sign:
Yet there was on that brow's expanse,
A something mystical,
That held,—by destiny—or chance,
My spirit in its thrall!

I know that Treachery kneels and sighs,
And learns to look sincere,—
That Falsehood may have weeping eyes,
And Fondness sheds no tear,
I know that in the brightest form
The coldest heart may be,
I know the canker and the worm
Live in the fairest tree;
That Folly borrows Wisdom's look,
And Wisdom Folly's token,
And yet the spell remains unshook,
The chain remains unbroken!

I seek not to dispel the dream,—
I thirst, and I *will* drink;
There may be danger in the stream,
But flowers are on the brink;
The world's cold maxims and its creed
Were never yet *my* lore,
They may be true, and I may bleed
As I have bled before;
I care not. If the clouds be light,
The storm at hand may be,
But so the waters *look* but bright,
Then sea and sail for me!

E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

HORATIO GATES.

Gates, Horatio, was born in England, in 1728. He early embraced the career of arms, and rose to the rank of major by the force of merit alone.—At the capture of Martinico, he was aid to Gen. Monkton, and, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, was for some time stationed at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Seven years afterwards, he was again called into active life, by the breaking out of a new war, and was with Braddock when that unfortunate commander was defeated, in 1755. In consequence of a severe wound which he received in the battle, he was for some time debarred from active service; and, at the conclusion of the peace, he repaired to his native country. He soon, however, returned, and purchased an estate in Virginia, on which he resided until the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1775, when he was appointed adjutant-general by congress, with the rank of brigadier. In July, 1775, he accompanied the commander-in-chief to Massachusetts, where he continued until June in the following year, when he received the chief command of the army which had just retreated from Canada. This appointment gave great umbrage to Gen. Schuyler, who had hitherto superintended the forts and garrisons of New York, and now expressed his determination to resign, unless the injury were redressed.—Congress, in consequence, endeavored to reconcile the pretensions of the two Generals, by assigning to them authorities in some measure independent of each other. Schuyler was directed to provide and equip a naval armament, in order to obtain and preserve the command of the lakes and rivers which maintained the communications between Canada and the maritime and Hudson country, and Gates was enjoined to co-operate in this service as far as lay in his power. But they were only able to equip about 15 vessels, half of which were little better than boats, which were placed under the command of Arnold, who was opposed by a much superior force under Carleton. The first step of Gates occasioned some surprise and much clamor. The American forces had retreated to Crown Point, where such ravages were made among them by the small-pox, that Gates abandoned that fortress, and concentrated his army at Ticonderoga. This movement, which opened to the enemy the whole navigation of lake Champlain, was greatly condemned by Washington and all the field-officers. The unexpected retreat of General Carleton relieved them from the necessity of defending Ticonderoga. After this retreat, Gates marched with a considerable detachment to the assistance of General Washington, and continued with him, during his operations in the middle colonies, until the spring of 1777, when he resumed his command on the northern frontier. Here he was shortly afterwards superseded by Schuyler. But in August following when Burgoyne had obtained possession of Ticonderoga, defeated St. Clair, occupied fort Ann and Skeensborough, and had arrived at fort St. Edward, on the upper branches of the Hudson, Gates was reinstated in the command.

At fort St. Edward, Burgoyne remained for some time, in order to collect necessaries, and then, passing the Hudson, encamped at Saratoga.—Gates immediately put himself in motion with an equal force, and, September 19, an almost general engagement took place without any decisive result. October 8, another action occurred, in which the British were totally defeated, and, on the 16th, Burgoyne surrendered with his whole army. This was, perhaps, the most important achievement of the whole war, or the one which had the greatest effect in giving it a favorable result. About this time, when the popularity of General Gates was at its highest point, intrigues were commenced for elevating him to the station occupied by Washington, which were as shameful as they were unsuccessful. How far he himself was engaged in them, or whether he was concerned in them at all, it is not in our power to state; nor should we wish to enter into any details respecting it. In June, 1780, Gates received the chief command of the southern districts. In this quarter, the affairs of the colonies were in a very bad condition. Charleston had been taken, and General Lincoln captured.—When Gates assumed the command of the southern army, it scarcely amounted to 1500 men, badly supplied in every respect. After collecting all the troops he could, and equipping them as well as he was able, he advanced against the enemy, whom he met, August 16, under Cornwallis, at Camden, where the Americans were totally defeated. About fifty days after this disaster, General Greene was sent to supersede Gates, whose conduct was subjected to the investigation of a special court. After a long and tedious inquiry, he was finally acquitted and reinstated in his command in 1782; but, in the interim, the war had been brought to a glorious termination by the capture of Cornwallis. When peace was made, he retired to his Virginia estate, and, in 1790, removed to New York, having first emancipated all his slaves, and provided for such of them as could not provide for themselves. On his arrival at New York, he was presented with the freedom of the city, and, in the year 1800, was chosen a member of the state legislature, in consequence of the critical balance of parties at that time, but resigned his seat as soon as the purpose for which he accepted it was gained. He died April 10, 1806, in the 78th year of his age. General Gates possessed a handsome person, rather inclined to corpulence in the middle of his life; was courteous in his manners, and kind and generous in his disposition. He was a classical scholar and a sincere christian.

THE BAROMETER.

The seventeenth volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, just published, devoted to Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, contains the following notice of the absurdity of the directions engraved on the common weather glasses:—"The barometer has been called a weather glass. Rules are attempted to be established, by which, from the height of the mercury, the coming state of the weather may be predicted, and we accordingly find the words 'Rain,' 'Fair,' 'Changeable,' 'Frost,' &c. engraved on the scale attached to common domestic barometers, as if, when the mercury stands at the height marked by these words, the weather is always subject to the vicissitudes expressed by them. These marks are, however, entitled to no attention; and it is only surprising to find their use continued in the present times, when knowledge is so wisely diffused. They are, in fact, to be ranked scarcely above the vox stellarum, or astrological almanac. Two barometers, one near the level of the river Thames, and the other on the heights near Hampstead, will differ by half an inch; the latter being always half an inch lower than the former. If the words therefore engraved upon the plates are to be relied on, similar changes of weather could never happen at these two situations. But what is even more absurd, such a scale would inform us that the weather at the foot of a high building, such as St. Paul's, must always be different from the weather at the top of it. It is observed that the changes of weather are indicated, not by the actual height of the mercury, but by its change of height. One of the most general, though not the most invariable, rules, is, that when the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and storms may be expected. The following rules may generally be relied upon, at least to a certain extent:—1. Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather. 2. In sultry weather, the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder; in winter, the rise of the mercury indicates frost; in frost, its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow. 3. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer, may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather would follow immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and, in the same way, if foul weather follow the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time. 4. If fair weather continue for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continue for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed. 5. A fluctuating and unsettled state of the mercurial column indicates changeable weather. The domestic barometer would become a much more useful instrument, if instead of the words usually engraved on the plate a short list of the best established rules, such as the above, accompanied it, which might be either engraved on the plate, or printed on a card. It would be right, however, to express the rules only with that degree of probability which observation of past phenomena has justified.—There is no rule respecting these effects which will hold good."

Invention of Printing.—The principle of printing, the employment of a solid type or letter, for the purpose of taking an impression by means of a colored pigment—and which is only a variation of the effect produced by the die or seal—was certainly known to the Romans. Stamps, with raised letters, exactly like our printing types, excepting that they are not moveable, and by which the Romans produced short inscriptions, are yet extant. Common tradesman employed such stamps for printing the labels for their wares. The ancient Visigoths in Spain, printed their "paraphs" or "signs" flourished with knots and monograms, which they affixed to their deeds and charters.—These are instances upon a small scale; but we know of one entire and very important volume produced by the process of printing anterior to the fifth century. The silver letters of the "Codex argen'eus," the volume containing the version of the Gospels, made by Ulfila, Bishop of the Mæsogoths, were produced by types employed to fix the leaf upon the purple parchment, nearly in the manner now practised by bookbinders. From that stage of printing, for printing it was, though tedious and operose to our present mode, the transition appears most easy. Yet the discovery was not made; and in Europe there was a barrier which could not be passed. Not so in China, where block printing came into active operation within that period which to us is the darkest age. There, the practice and effects of the art must have been witnessed by the acute and ingenious Venetian traveler, Marco Polo. This individual was gifted with no ordinary powers of observation; and it might have been expected that the increasing desire for learning which prevailed in his own country, would have induced him to bring back so useful and so profitable a contrivance. Roger Bacon, who had received much information concerning China, describes the process, not in obscure and mysterious terms, but with the utmost plainness and precision of language. Yet he failed to teach the lesson which he had learnt, nor was the disclosure made till the appointed time.—*History of England; Family Library, No. XXI.*

Flowers among Tombs.—We learn from the Boston Patriot, that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have determined to establish a Garden of Experiments and a Cemetery, to be united together, after the plan of Pere la Chaise, near Paris. An act of Legislature has been obtained, and a company of gentlemen have associated for the purchase of that beautiful location called Sweet Auburn, in Cambridge, of about 70 acres. We should suppose such such an establishment would be highly interesting—where a fondness for flowers may be united with the cherished memory of the dead. And who is there so cold to the beauties of nature, that would not become attached to flowers when blooming over the graves of departed friends? Every flower, in such a case, would become a Forget-me-not; and every leaf flourish to the memory of those that sleep below. There is a sacred beauty in every tree and flower that springs in such a connexion.

We would recommend a similar establishment to the inhabitants of this city.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Pendulum Churns.—We would suppose one of the easiest hand churns in use, is that operating by a pendulum. A child of eight or ten years old can sit down and move a double churn without difficulty, during the time requisite to produce butter. A patent has been recently taken out by persons in this city, and extensive sales made. It is, if we are not greatly mistaken, an old invention.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF LIBRARIES.

	Founded.	Volumes.
Alexandrian, Egypt,	B. C. 300	*5 to 700,000
Oxford, England,	A. D. 890	5 to 600,000
Paris, Royal,	1364	§4 to 500,000
Vatican, (40,000 rare mss.)	1477	
Munich, Bavaria,	1826	400,000
Vienna, Imperial,		300,000
Russian, Imperial,	Petersburgh, each	
Zaluskis,		
Grand Duke of Constantine,		300,000
Copenhagen, Royal,		250,000
Gottengen, Hanover,	1734	230,000
Cambridge, England,	1829	1 to 200,000
Berlin, Prussia,	1810	180,000
Dresden, Royal,		150,000
Madrid, Royal,		130,000
Tubingen, Wirtemburgh,	1477	130,000
Edinburgh, Scotland,	1582	100,000
Prague, Austria,	1348	100,000
Wurzburgh, Bavaria,	1403	100,000
Marburgh, Hesse Cassel,	1527	100,000
Jena Saxe Weimer,	1558	100,000
Erlangen, Bavaria,	1748	100,000
Naples, (Herculaneum mss.)	1224	90,000
Vienna, Austria,	1365	90,000
London, Royal,		80,000
Ferrara, Italy,		80,000
Rostock, Mecklenburgh,	1419	80,000
Copenhagen,	1475	80,000
Dublin,	1600	70,000
Bonn, Prussia,	1818	66,000
Milan, Italy, (15,000 mss.)		60,000
Leipsic, Saxony,	1409	60,000
Konigsberg, Prussia,	1544	60,000
Harvard, Mass.	1638	†40,000
Philadelphia Library Co.	1731	†40,000
Yale, Conn.,	1731	†20,000
Union, N. York,	1795	†13,350
Bowdoin, Maine,	1794	†12,300
Brown, R. Island,	1664	†11,662
Dartmouth, N. Hampshire,	1762	†11,500
St. Mary's, Maryland,	1804	10,000

* As these books were rolls of papyrus or parchment, they were necessarily small. Thus the fifteen books of Ovid's Metamorphoses were in fifteen volumes. The library was burnt by the Saracens, A. D. 640.

§ This library was founded by John II. who left 200 vols. His son, Charles V. added 900, making one of the greatest libraries then known. There are now 80,000 manuscripts.

† Including students' libraries.—*Balt. Minerva.*

A citizen of Aix, M. Saillier, has in his possession a great number of papyrus manuscripts. M. Champollion, the younger, who embarked in 1829 from Marseilles for Egypt, has visited this precious collection, and discovered that two of the rolls of papyrus contain, The History of the Wars and reign of Sesostris the Great. This MS. is dated, the ninth year of the reign of this monarch. Sesostris Rhamses, or the great, according to the calculations of the German chronologists, lived in the time of Moses; he was the son, as they presume, of Pharaoh, who perished in the Red Sea while in pursuit of the Hebrews. The MS. which, after thirty-three ages of oblivion, M. Champollion has just recovered, as it were by miracle, may contain some details in relation to the great events chronicled in Holy Writ, of an interest which can be easily imagined. On the second of August, the academic society of Aix listened to a report of M. Saillier concerning this discovery. We will add to the above, that the researches, which M. Champollion has already made in Egypt, have modified his ideas upon certain points of the history of that country and the order of succession of the ancient kings. He still believes that Sesostris is not the same with Rhamses the Great, but Rhamses Mei-Amun, (the loved of Jove) the founder of the nineteenth dynasty. Whoever he may be, our enterprising traveler had obtained, from the new and numerous data he has received during his travels, many striking and precious confirmations of the facts which are mentioned in the bible. He has likewise recovered the portrait of Seasonchis, founder of the twenty-second dynasty, (the Sesak of our holy books) and a bas relief which refers to this monarch's invasion of Judea.—*London paper.*

Origin of the Veil.—The origin of the veil is referred by the Greeks to modesty and bashfulness, properties which partake equally of timidity. They used to tell a pleasant story on the subject, for which we are indebted to Pausanius. About thirty furlongs from the city of Sparta, Icarius placed a statute of Modesty, for the purpose of perpetuating the following incident:—"Icarius having married his daughter to Ulysses, solicited his son-in-law to fix his household in Sparta, and remain there with his wife, to which Ulysses would not consent. Frustrated in his application to the husband, he made the like request to his daughter, conjuring her not to abandon him; but, seeing her ready to depart with Ulysses, for Ithaca, he redoubled his efforts to retain her, nor could he be prevailed upon to desist from following the chariot on the way. Ulysses, shocked at the desperate situation of his father-in-law, and wearied with his importunities, addressed his wife:—'You can answer this request: it is yours to determine whether you will remain with your father at Sparta, or depart with your husband for Ithaca; you are mistress of the decision.' The beautiful Penelope, finding herself in this dilemma, blushed, and, without making the least reply, drew the veil over her face, thereby intimating a denial of her father's request, and sank in the arms of her husband.—Icarius, very sensibly affected by this behavior, and being desirous of transmitting it, consecrated a statue of modesty on the very spot where Penelope had thrown the veil over her face, that, after her, it might be a universal symbol of delicacy with the fair sex."

History of Hats.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, J. A. Repton, Esq. communicated a very curious and interesting paper on the history of hats, accompanied by 8 sheets of drawings of hats and caps, in an infinity of shapes and fashions, from the time of Richard II. up to 1784. He observed, the name hat was derived from a Saxon word, meaning a covering for the head, in which general sense it has been used by early authors, and applied to the helmets of steel. Hats and caps were anciently made of felt, woollen, silk, straw and various other materials, and were as diversified for their colors. In the time of Elizabeth the common people generally wore woollen caps; and some acts were passed in her reign to encourage the manufacture of them. The broad brims were introduced by the cardinals to their scarlet hats and followed by the clergy. The inconvenience of the broad brim all round caused the turning of one side up; next two sides were turned up; and at last, turning up three sides introduced the cocked hat. The high crowned hat was first worn in the time of Elizabeth, and declined in the reign of Charles II. Mr. Repton then noticed the ornaments of hats, such as feathers, brooches, and bands. Henry VIII. is described, on his entry into Calais, as wearing feathers from India 4 feet long; and men wore feathers in their hats as late as the reign of Queen Anne. Yew is mentioned as placed in the hat to denote mourning for a deceased relative or friend. The paper contained numerous curious and amusing quotations on the subject from a great variety of authors.—*London paper.*

A magnificent scheme is at this moment in operation in France, to afford the means of useful and improving reading to the whole body of the working population in France, by placing a public library in every one of the 40,000 communes (or parishes) into which the kingdom is divided. The scheme promises to be successful: it is provided by voluntary subscriptions, and the books are to consist of the best elementary works on the arts, sciences, and literature, history, biography, poetry, and other subjects, selected by a committee in Paris.

Dry Humor.—An Irish post boy having drawn a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman civilly said to Paddy, "Are you not very wet?" "Arrah! I don't care about being very *wet*, but, plase your honor, I'm very *dry*."

From the National Gazette.

We copy from the Globe, the answers to Mr. Ingham's applications, which have been given in the name of the President. The postscript to the first must be original.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1831.

Sir—I received your letter of the 21st, at nine o'clock on the 22d, through the city post office, charging several officers of the Government with a conspiracy to assassinate you. They were immediately furnished by me with a copy of your letter; and I herewith inclose, for your information, copies of the replies which they have given, denying the charges preferred against them by you. A copy of my letter is also enclosed. I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

P. S.—I would have preferred that this matter should have been examined into face to face, and for that purpose sent my messenger for you, but was informed that you had left the city at four o'clock, A. M.

A. J.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1831.

Sir—The President, on his return to-day from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 30th ult. In reply to your renewed call upon him, "as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directed to inform you, that he does not consider the fact of certain officers "having been in company with Major Eaton," during the office hours, and in their offices, where it is their duty to be, and where every individual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that those offices were used "as places of rendezvous" by a party lying in wait to assassinate you; nor as constituting "probable cause" to justify the subjection of citizens of fair character, all solemnly denying your imputations, to arraignment before a court of criminal jurisdiction: That if "a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses" be by you deemed necessary, he assures you of adequate protection in the city of Washington, where you have the right, as prosecutor before the grand jury, to present the supposed offenders, or to summon them before any magistrate of the district: Also, that "assurance of protection to those who hold offices, that they suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony,"—an assurance, however, not to be construed as affording impunity for any misconduct which the investigation may unfold.

The President directs me to inform you, also, that should any persons connected with the Government be found implicated in having formed part of "a recruited force," to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere within the district of Columbia; or in having armed and associated together, to the disturbance and alarm of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offenders from the public service. He directs me further, Sir, and in conclusion, to state that, from the inquiry he has made, your charges to that effect against the Acting Secretary of War, and others, do not appear to be founded in fact; and that he cannot but ascribe them to a reliance on false statements or vague surmises, or to the working of an over-excited imagination. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. TRIST.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM, Esq.
Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn.

We presume that the following statements, which we copy from the Washington Globe of yesterday, have been made "by authority." It is for Mr. Ingham to gainsay them.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The course which Mr. Ingham has pursued towards the President, is one which, we think, will not meet the approbation of the public to which he appeals. The President gave him one of the most distinguished places in his administration, before it was supposed to be the wish of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ingham accepted the appointment, with the full knowledge that Major Eaton was to be his colleague. No sooner is his commission safely in his pocket, than he joins Mr. Calhoun's friends in the effort to drive Major Eaton out of the Cabinet. He, in effect, tells the President, that he has associated in his counsels an individual who is a blot upon his administration. Why did not Mr. Ingham think of this, before he took office in conjunction with such an individual?

"The President, with an elevation honorable to his character, thought fit to overlook the implied insult offered to himself, and sought only to reconcile the difficulty in his Cabinet. It was made ostensibly by those originating it, altogether an affair of the females of their families. It was said, that with regard to Major Eaton, they entertained the best feelings, and could unite in perfect harmony. This was all the President required. He was willing to trust to such protestations, but declared *his determination* to have union, and mutual confidence among the members of his Cabinet; this was at the threshold of the difficulty.

"At the succeeding session of Congress, meetings of the friends of Mr. Calhoun took place, with a view of addressing the President to remove Major Eaton from his counsels. Mr. Van Buren was next embraced in the denunciation. Arrangements were made in Congress to embarrass the measures of the administration in that body. The Calhoun Telegraph and the Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection. The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced in advance. Remote editors, as has been proved, were sounded, in the hope of bringing them out in opposition to the re-election of the President. *And, finally, Mr. Calhoun came out with a horrible plot. When this issue was made with himself, personally, the President found his Cabinet divided. And an entire reorganization was determined on.*"

"Notwithstanding the President could not but believe that Mr. Ingham had taken sides with his adversary, he treated him with kindness to the last. He gave him credit for his official capacity and fidelity. He was the Representative of Pennsylvania, and was entitled to respect. Penetrated with grateful feeling towards Pennsylvania, as the first state that had invited him to the Chief Magistracy, he was unwilling that she should suffer any mortification, by supposing that he wished to put any mark of disgrace on Mr. Ingham, by desiring him to retire from the Cabinet. He, therefore, offered him a position of dignity and trust quite equal to his deserts. Mr. Ingham seems to have thought that his interest and ambition would be better promoted by a warfare on the President, and he has sought sedulously some pretext on which to found it.

"Whilst thus on the look-out for some offence, the President addressed to Mr. Ingham a note on some business as "*Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*" He took exception to this, and wrote a letter signifying the ground of his dissatisfaction. To this the President replied in a brief note, as follows:—

"The President, with his respects to Mr. Ingham, acknowledges the receipt of his note of the 7th, which he has this moment received. Its contents he has read with surprise. Surely at no time has he in any way intended an indignity, or any thing that could wear such appearance, to any gentleman, who has been connected with him in the Government. It ought not, nor can it be conceived, that a note hastily written, addressed, "*Acting*" when it should have been "*Secretary of the Treasury,*" should be considered an indignity offered—or that it could diminish or alter the authority under which he was transacting the duties of the Department.

June 8, 1831."

"This attempt failing, Mr. Ingham sought, in another quarter, some ground of quarrel to carry with him to Pennsylvania, as a justification of the hostility he meant to wage against the administration. He writes to Mr. Barry an angry letter, telling him that "*rumor*" reported that the Postmaster General, or one of his assistants, had said that the department possessed a certain bond of his, which would be held up in terrorem to keep him quiet. The Postmaster General, after objecting to rumor as rather a vagrant witness, politely assures Mr. Ingham, that so far as *he* was concerned, it was without foundation, and intimated his disbelief as to either of his assistants having given any ground for it. Mr. Ingham again replies and insists that Mr. Barry should answer for his assistants. Mr. Barry again, with great politeness, informed Mr. Ingham that for the official acts of his assistants he admitted himself responsible, but as to acts which had no connexion with the public service, his assistants were themselves answerable: and furthermore, as they stood upon perfect equality with Mr. Ingham and himself, it was proper that Mr. Ingham, who complained, should make the call upon them. Not being able to make any thing out of this correspondence, Mr. Ingham gave it up. He remained at Washington, however, and kept up such an intercourse with the editor of the Telegraph, that Major Eaton felt assured he was the prompter of the scurrilous attacks made on his wife. And when the names of Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien were vouched in the Telegraph, Major Eaton felt it due to himself to make an inquiry of each whether the statements of that print were authorised by them. Mr. Berrien responded decorously, and as it regarded the indignity offered in the Telegraph, disavowed it as having been made by his authority. The public know the rest. Mr. Ingham refused to disavow, but added insult to that of the Telegraph.—He refused to give honorable satisfaction, and when threatened with corporeal chastisement, instead of appealing to the civil authority to punish the individual who menaced him, he called in Colonel Towson, with a squad of volunteers, and thus himself became a threatener of the peace."

From the American Sentinel.

Treasury Department, June 1[illegible], 1831.

Sir: Having heretofore determined to adopt the mean of the British standard scale established in 1821, of 82 inches for the basis of the measure of length, viz: the 36 inches mean of the scale of 82 inches made the unit called the yard, and the troy pound of the mint the basis for determining the unit of weight, I have now to add, that an elaborate comparison of the measures of capacity has resulted in the determination to establish the British Winchester bushel of 2150.5 cubic inches, which, being reduced to weight, according to the best principles, and the mode now generally adopted, will weigh 77.627 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, at the maximum density, exclusive of the influence of the expansion of the vessel, as the unit for dry measure: and the British wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, which, reduced to weight by the same principle as the bushel, will weigh 8.3388 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the maximum density, exclusive of the influence of the expansion of the vessel, for the unit of liquid measure. These terms correspond so nearly with the mean of those measures in use at the principal Custom Houses, as to render any departure from them unnecessary as a guide to greater accuracy in conforming the standards to be made with the measures which are purported to be now made.

You will therefore proceed to cause the number of standards, heretofore proposed, to be constructed with the greatest possible accuracy, to be composed of as may have been or may hereafter be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. You will also continue the experiments on the effect of temperature on water and metals in which you are engaged, and cause the most minute observations to be made of the expansion of the metal of the standards to be deposited in the Treasury Department, and report the facts to be placed on record.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury

MR. F. R. HASSLER.

Treasury Department, June 20, 1831.

Sir: I had the honor to inform you, at the interview to which you invited me on the 29th of April last, that I would continue to discharge the duties of the Treasury Department, until the work which I had engaged in, under a resolution of the Senate, directing a comparison of the weights and measures used at the principal Custom Houses, should be so far completed as to enable me to determine the several units proper to be adopted, when the manufacture of the respective standards for the supply of Custom Houses could progress without interruption by the change in the Department. This work has taken more time than I expected, notwithstanding the most assiduous and persevering efforts by Mr. Hassler to complete that part of it with which he was charged.—But it is now so far accomplished as to enable me to make the necessary determinations, and to direct the construction of the standards. My protracted detention in the Department has not been without some pain and violence to my feelings, under the circumstances in which I have been placed, and I have only been reconciled to it from the consideration that the undertaking, which had cost the government some expense, and myself much labor, promised to be of great value to the country, in rendering the import duties, so far as they depended on weights, uniform throughout the U. S. The material for the report to the Senate is nearly all collected and embodied, and the government will be greatly indebted to Mr. Hassler for the scientific skill, minuteness and accuracy with which he has made the numerous elaborate and comprehensive investigations, comparisons and experiments, certainly not surpassed by those of the European Philosophers, who have heretofore kept so far in advance of us in this department of science.

The units for the yard, the pound Avoirdupois and Troy, the bushel and gallon, have been established very nearly upon the mean of those in most common use in the United States, which mean, notwithstanding the great variances of the respective weights and measures within themselves, is found to correspond in terms so nearly with those of Great Britain, from which they were originally established, that I have considered the terms as indicating the point of coincidence, neglecting the mean which is necessarily somewhat vague, and have established the units accordingly.

The manufacture of the standards will therefore proceed under the immediate direction of Mr. Hassler, who will specially attend to their verification and comparison, until the contemplated supply, as well of standards for preservation at the seat of government as those to be used at the Custom House, is finished. I therefore have the honor to inform you, that my official relation to the government terminates this day.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury

To the President of the United States.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

A "right pithy" correspondence has taken place between Mr. Daniel, the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and the editor of the Telegraph. We here insert it:—

RICHMOND, June 30, 1831.

SIR: In the absence of the Governor from the Seat of Government, your paper has been brought to me from the post office, directed to the Executive Department of Virginia. As the head of that department at this time, I have to say to you that I am aware of no legal or regular warrant for the transmission of your paper to the Executive of this State. The Council of State having been advised in relation to this subject, I think proper to request that no further numbers of your paper be forwarded to the Executive, as under existing circumstances, you can have no claim upon the State for any of them. Yours, &c.

PETER V. DANIEL,
Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1831.

SIR: Upon my return home, after an absence of four days, I found your note of the 30th ult. The copy of the Telegraph to which it refers is intended for the Governor, and not the *Lieutenant Governor* of Virginia. "Under existing circumstances," you will please to return such copies as may have come to your possession during his absence, to the post office in your city, to be placed with his private papers. If he has not brought the subject of his subscription to the U. S. Telegraph before the "Council of State," I presume it was because he considered it a subject on which he was not required to ask their advice; and if he intends hereafter to do so, it will be [illegible] for his advisers to refuse your consent when it is asked. Yours, &c.

DUFF GREEN.

HON. PETER V. DANIEL, Lieut. Governor of Va.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1831.

Mr. Craft.—In our paper of the 12th instant, we stated the facts that, during the last session, no less than eight different petitions, signed by immense numbers of the citizens of this commonwealth, were presented to the legislature by various members—that, on the 29th January, a motion was made to refer these petitions to a select committee—that another motion was then made to *postpone indefinitely* the reference to a committee; that is, in effect, *to refuse to hear the petitioners;* and that Mr. Craft voted for this last motion—thus treating with contempt the petitions of a large number of the freemen of this commonwealth, and violating that provision of our constitution which declares that the citizens shall have a right to petition. Surely, when this right was guarantied, it was not intended that the legislature should treat petitions so made with contumely and contempt.

When we stated these facts, we called on Mr. Craft for an explanation of his conduct, and offered, if he made such explanation *briefly* and *plainly*, as a matter of favor and fairness, to republish it. To this demand Mr. Craft has made no reply.—Having acted improperly, he is determined not to account for his conduct, while we are determined that he *shall* account. He may equivocate and postpone, but to the point he *shall* come, first or last; and he may as well make a virtue of necessity, and do it promptly.

In the consideration of this matter, it is immaterial whether Mr. Craft was in favor of or opposed to the Indian bill. The petitions, under the 20th section of the 19th article of the constitution, came before the legislature, and Mr. Craft joined in refusing to hear them. His opposition to the Indian bill would be no excuse for such conduct. It is an insult as well as an injury to the freemen of this commonwealth, to say to them, "You, to be sure, have a right to present your petitions to us, but we can render that right ridiculous, by refusing to hear you."

In the last Mercury, Mr. Craft occupied nearly a column with a reply to another article in our paper of the 12th instant, but does not make the least allusion to our demand in relation to this high-handed vote. Does not this afford pretty strong evidence of his being conscious that his conduct was indefensible?

To cut the matter short with Mr. Craft, we now state that we will not cease to call on him for his excuse; and we are determined that the people shall either know what his excuse is, or that he has no excuse for his vote.

The Mercury of Friday last presents a novelty in the political history of our county. It presents the fact that one candidate for the State Senate has assumed a fictitious signature to *assail* a competitor, while he refuses to give any explanation of an odious vote which he had given at the last session of the legislature. Truly this is a singular circumstance, and can only be accounted for by supposing that Mr. Craft thinks it more safe to adopt a course which can be pursued by bold assertions without a shadow of proof. He now declares that Mr. Hays only assisted Judge Wilkins by his single vote! He knows better: he knows that Mr. Hays was the only member from this county favorable to the election of Judge Wilkins: he knows that while he was busy in circulating misstatements in relation to Judge Wilkins, Mr. Hays was busily employed in contradicting them. Mr. Craft knows that he had boldly asserted that Judge Wilkins would not accept a seat in the Senate, and that Mr. Hays had plumply contradicted this assertion. There are many circumstances connected with this election, which we will bring out at a proper time. Mr. Craft's conduct shall be fully exposed.

But says Mr. Craft, "Mr. Hays was either for Harmar Denny, or *playing a deep political trick*, of which we will not assert he is capable."—Truly Mr. Craft has become very delicate, when he will not say that Mr. Hays is "capable of a political trick." Now what is this "trick?" Is there any thing outrageous in it? Let us see:—Mr. Denny was the anti-masonic candidate, but as it was certain that he could not be elected, Mr. Hays looked about, and determined to support Judge Wilkins; and through his exertions, in part, nearly all the anti-masons determined to go with him. If, however, they had gone over at once, Mr. Wilkins would have been stigmatized as the anti-masonic candidate, and would have been defeated. They therefore continued to vote for Mr. Denny until the last ballot, when, being sure of success, they assisted to complete the victory.

In letters from Mr. Hays, written on the first day of the ballotings, he stated that such would be their course, and expressed great confidence of Mr. Wilkins' success, although he had then but twelve votes, thus evincing that sound judgment in *politics*, which has always characterised him in the transaction of his own business. Was there any trick, any unworthy trick, in this course? We freely confess that we are too dull to see it. Mr. Denny was his *first* choice, Judge Wilkins his *second*. He voted for Mr. Denny until he saw Denny could not be elected, and that Wilkins could, by the assistance of himself and some of his friends: they then terminated the protracted struggle by electing him.

Mr. Craft publishes an article in the last Mercury, under the signature of "Plain Truth." The counterfeit is badly executed. If he wished to remain unknown, he should have omitted the following sentence:—"Let the Journals which have neither imagination nor invention answer."—This is perfectly characteristic—as good an *ear-mark* as would be the letters *J. S. Craft.*

In relation to the article which we copy to-day from the Globe, the Washington Telegraph of 12th inst. says:—

"We rose from a sick bed, and assumed our pen simply to say, that the article in the Globe is a tissue of misrepresentation, intended to bolster up the malign influence, which we will, at an early day, expose; and, in the mean time, to ask our readers, whom we never seek to mislead, to await the expose which the statement in the Globe seems to require of Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, and of Col. Johnson. When their several statements, and the correspondence referred to in the Globe, come to be published, as we conceive they must be, all doubt will be dissipated, and all that we have said will be confirmed. It will then appear why the Globe is now so anxious to impair the credibility of Mr. Ingham."

Concerning the same article, the American Sentinel observes:—

"The '*Washington Globe*' contains what we consider an *official* expose of some of the facts and incidents connected with the original organization and recent dissolution of the late cabinet. We will publish it with the answers which it seems inevitable it must evolve. On a view of the whole ground, our readers will be the better enabled to form an advised opinion."

The biographical notice of General Gates, which our readers will find on the opposite page of this day's paper, is taken from that truly valuable work, the Encyclopædia Americana—a work which, independent of every other excellence, is rendered highly desirable to every American reader, by the notices of the distinguished men of our own country.

The success of the Hero of Saratoga, in the capture of Burgoyne, was so brilliant, that his fame, for a time, in the estimation of some of our distinguished countrymen, eclipsed the less brilliant, though prudent and useful, course of Washington. A plan was therefore formed to supersede the latter as commander in chief of our armies, and to place the destinies of our country in the keeping of a more dashing soldier: fortunately, however, the good sense and sound judgment of the enlightened Congress of that day, duly appreciated the characters of the competitors. One brilliant campaign, in which the commander was greatly aided by circumstances, was not permitted to outweigh years of faithful, prudent, and useful services. Washington was continued at the head of our armies: Gates assumed the command of the southern department, and in one fatal day, at Camden, the laurels he had won at Saratoga were withered, the southern army destroyed, and the wisdom of Congress, in their adherence to Washington, fully demonstrated.

There was one man then in our country, who, in prudence, fortitude, and vigor, bore a great resemblance to Washington, to that man, General Greene, was committed the task of collecting a southern army, and of restoring the fallen fortunes of our country in the Carolinas. This duty was fully and faithfully performed; his services were distinguished by no dashing, brilliant exploits, no capture of armies, no repetition of the surrender at Saratoga, but by well concerted movements, and a few hard fought battles, crowned by no dazzling success, and yet resulting to the advantage of the American arms, the British were by degrees driven into and confined almost to the limits of Charleston.

Such were the results of the services of the daring, dashing, gallant Gates, and of the prudent but vigorous Greene, to the south. In this comparison we mean no disrespect to the memory of the hero of Saratoga; we merely notice this matter as another evidence that brilliant military success is apt to be too highly estimated, while that sound judgment, aided by prudence and vigor, which arrives at the same results, with less hazard, and without sacrifice of lives, by well directed movements or wisely conducted negotiations, is overlooked.

Our own day has afforded another instance of the truth of this position. At the head of our government, we had a wise and experienced statesman, possessed of every necessary qualification for that high station. Under his administration the country was prosperous, happy, and respected: the members of the cabinet attended to their respective departments faithfully and industriously; there were no disgusting squabbles to distract us at home and disgrace us abroad. Designing demagogues, however, were not satisfied; they were aware of the love of the people for military glory; and therefore the hero of New Orleans was got up as the competitor of the statesman of Quincy.—He possessed no one qualification for the office, but he gained the battle of New Orleans! The people, in 1828, were less wise than the Congress of 1777-8. The accomplished statesman was superseded, the incompetent and unqualified hero of a *single battle* was elected, and the history of the recent disgraceful squabbles will be one more caution to the people, not to overrate military success.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle, July 13.

THE RIOT.

This city was disturbed and disgraced yesterday afternoon, by one of the most outrageous riots that ever took place within its limits. The members of a society, composed, we understand, of Irishmen, and calling themselves Gideonites, but generally called Orangemen, by their adversaries, undertook to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Boyne, by a procession and dinner. After parading through several streets, they entered the Odd Fellows' Hall, where they were to dine.—About half past three, a citizen called at the Mayor's office with information that there were strong signs of tumult in the street near the Hall. The Mayor being absent, his clerk, Mr. Cash, proceeded to the spot with several officers. Albright, the constable, seized a man who was flourishing a drawn bayonet, and, after an active resistance, secured him, with the assistance of Barger, the captain of the city watch, and another watchman.—This was near the corner of Prune and Fifth sts. As the officers were taking the prisoner along, they were suddenly attacked by the mob about them, and the man was rescued. Mr. Cash was knocked down, trampled upon, and beaten. After he got up, he was obliged to seek safety in a neighboring house. At this time, we understand, the procession had not yet reached the Hall.

What took place when the party was inside, we cannot say; except that one of their leaders assured the Mayor, who called on them, that there was no danger of a disturbance, and that they would leave the place in three quarters of an hour, not in procession, but as quietly as possible. The Mayor went again before the expiration of the period mentioned, but found that they had already departed. A considerable number of them, it seems, did go way in procession, four or more of their leaders carrying swords. As they marched down Fifth street, skirmishing went on, we cannot pretend to say how it commenced, between them and a number of their countrymen whom we hear called the Catholic party. At the corner of Fifth and Pine streets the parties halted, about 5 o'clock, and had a regular fight, with swords, clubs, brickbats, coal, &c. They showed no mercy to each other, nor to the police officers who attempted to quell the riot. The high constable Blaney was knocked down, and very roughly handled. Three men were lying, at one time, two on the pavement and one in the gutter, apparently unable to move. The stones flew in such vollies that several of the neighbors found it necessary to close the front windows of their houses and stores. The Mayor arrived on horseback, but about this time the Gideonite party gave up the contest and fled in different directions. Eight men were arrested, of whom seven gave bail last evening, and one was committed. This morning, Brittain Evans, a magistrate of Southwark, and one of the leaders of the procession, though not, we understand an Irishman, was brought before the Mayor, charged with having stabbed one of the other party, who now lies wounded, but not dangerously, at the hospital. The fact being positively sworn to, the accused was requested to find bail in the sum of three thousand dollars. He declared that "he never drew his sword upon any man;" and stated that his house was pelted with stones from ten o'clock last night till three this morning.

In this statement we have paid no particular attention to the numerous stories current respecting the particular provocations received by each party from the other. Among the men bound over are some of each side. Justice will be impartially dealt to them, and should any of them prove to have been active promoters of the riot, we hope to see them severely punished.

No Europeans should bring to our country their political or religious quarrels, to be rendered the motive or occasion of public discord. Those who are not citizens, violate, by so doing, the hospitality which they enjoy; those who have been naturalised, violate the spirit of our institutions, and are, in a manner, guilty of a breach of allegiance. The foreigner, who has become an American citizen, should regard himself as born anew, and all his old political or religious party-fellowships as obliterated with reference to our political and social order, to which alone he should then look.—A constant and considerable *im*-migration of foreigners may be expected;—if they be suffered to transfer with them their inveterate feuds, their party-signals or epithets, and their festivals of mutual provocation and defiance, we must be constantly exposed to fierce public tumults and sanguinary "disturbances." Our legislatures should take this subject into consideration.—*National Gazette.*

From the Blairsville Record, July 14.

On Wednesday night of last week, the streams in this vicinity rose to an unusual height, in consequence of the continued rains of several previous days. In the destruction of lives and property, it has far exceeded every other freshet within the memory of our oldest settlers. Nearly all the dams, bridges, sawmills, &c. on the south tributaries of the Conemaugh, have been swept away, and in their descent into the river caused considerable damage to the State Improvements. A sawmill was carried down Tubmill creek, which enters into the river at Bolivar, seven miles above this place, to the aqueduct at that place, against which it lodged, and so completely stopped the passage for the water, that the whole town was inundated, and, dreadful to relate, four persons, a Mr. Mills, his wife and two children, lost their lives. They were in a stone house near the bank of the creek and canal, which was swept off from the very foundation. Mr. M. awoke in the morning about 2 o'clock, got up and sent off two men who were sleeping in the house to raise a waste weir to let the water out of the canal, he being a supervisor,) fearing it might burst out the embankment. The men asked him to leave the house as the water was then fast raising; he replied that he would go up stairs, there was no danger there; and we are informed that in less than fifteen minutes after, there was not a particle of the building to be seen. Fortunately the men who left the house took with them one of Mr. M's children, by which means it was saved. The body of one of the drowned children was found next day a short distance below—the others have not yet been discovered. We have also been informed that a young man who was descending the river above Johnstown, on a raft, was drowned. We have neither the name nor particulars of this disaster.

The turnpike bridge across Stony Creek, a mile west of this place, together with Mr. Singleys sawmill, and Mr. Barnes' dam, were all carried away. On M'Gee's run, Mr. Dixon's sawmill and dam were swept off, and the dam and race of Mr. Wallace's gristmill very much injured.

The most serious damage to the canal is at Leechburgh, where about one hundred feet of the dam is carried off and the tow-path for a considerable distance destroyed. The repairs necessary from that place to Johnstown, we are informed, will be complete about the first of August. The time that will be required to repair the dam it is impossible to tell, as it will depend pretty much on the state of the water. This disaster is sincerely regretted, and will be heavily felt by the community, as the importance of canal navigation was just beginning to be realized.

On the 17th of June, three individuals, a Mr. *Vial*, his son, and another person, were engaged digging a well in the township of Copley, Medina county, and having been absent about one hour, on returning the young man went into the well, and after descending a short distance, fell apparently lifeles to the bottom. His father immediately descended to his relief, and having arrived at the region of the *damps*, also fell to the bottom in a similar condition. On seeing them both apparently lifeless, the third person started in great haste for the physician, (our informant) who resided at some distance from the place. During his absence several ladies who were assembled at the place, determined to make an effort to raise the bodies from the well. One of them threw a pailful of water down—most of which fell on the face of Mr. Vial, who immediately caught breath, and rising up on his feet, he seized the breathless and apparently lifeless body of his son, and with it in his arms, succeeded in getting into the bucket or tub, in which situation they were raised to the top of the well, by the women. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr. Vial in a few hours attained his usual health and strength, and the young man, by medical aid, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about on the succeeding day.

The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well—a live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet animation became suspended, but by pouring down water on it, animation was immediately restored. From these experiments it appears that on inhaling this gas, life is not immediately extinguished, but suspended only, and that the application of water will restore it—whether by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sufferer, or from some other cause we are not sufficiently scientific to determine.—*Ravenna Courier.*

Safety shafts.—An experiment was tried yesterday on the Susquehanna Railroad, which, tho' simple in itself, is of the greatest importance, as affording security to the cars against the possibility of accident. It consists in placing the horses between two cars, where they are confined by means of shafts extending from one car to the other, resting at each end upon the pivot piece, so as to allow them free play in passing the curves. The shafts are made of strong timber, so that the horse cannot possibly get off the road: and to guard against the horse stumbling, a broad belt of leather is passed from shaft to shaft underneath the animal, of sufficient strength to prevent his going down—for greater security two bows of iron are made to pass from the shafts over the back of the horse. By all these means, the horse though entirely free in his action, is confined above, below, and on each side, so that it is impossible for him to get out of the track of the road.

By means of this simple contrivance, passengers traveling on this road may do so with the most perfect assurance of safety from the many accidents and alarms arising from the horses stumbling or flying the track.—Mr. Isaac Knight of this city is the inventer, and we trust will receive due credit for this addition to the safety and comfort of his fellow citizens.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Belgian question does not seem to be settled, and till it is settled, it would be premature to suppose that the peace of Europe will be preserved by protocols. It is asserted by some of the London journals, and by the Belgians themselves, that they will never concede the point of giving up Luxembourg, &c. but will prefer war first.—The Congress, the associations, the people, the army, are determined not to yield this point: they will sooner bury themselves beneath the ruins of their country. Holland alone cannot support a war against Belgium, and will look to her allies, of whom France nominally forms one. But on the one hand, it is said, England will not patiently see France admitted into fortresses which it has cost her so many thousand lives to wrench from her grasp; on the other, the French armies will not willingly draw their swords against men who look on them and wish to receive them as brothers. Some strange results may follow from the government's thinking one way, and the people another. —*Baltimore American.*

Mr. Cuddy, a fine flutist in Philadelphia, has improved the flute by adding to the lower joint a "bell" resembling that of a clarionet which is said to add wonderfully to its power without impairing its sweetness. Other performers intend to adopt the improvement.

From the New York American.

"The Liberty of the Press" is dangerously assailed, in our judgment, when political adventurers, "wanting principle, and wanting bread," are, by means of a purse, clubbed by office-holders, and those who hope to be so, politically and personal partisans, placed in charge of newspapers established only to support particular men and particular measures. "The Liberty of the Press" becomes a mockery, when, to papers thus established for selfish and mere party objects, the patronage of the Government—the money of the whole people—is awarded, when such papers are permitted to call themselves the "official" journals of the nation, and are reputed to speak the sentiments, and measureably to represent the intelligence, the patriotism, the information, and the integrity of the American Press! "The liberty of the Press," not less than its purity, is dangerously assailed, when men, solely for having been connected with partisan journals, and for having used them unscrupulously in support of a particular candidate, are rewarded by scores with public offices, which, for the most part, they are not qualified to fill; and from which, in order that they might fill them, others, more experienced and capable than they, have been driven away. Well indeed may apprehension be entertained respecting "the liberty of the press," its independence and purity, when, among the Auditors of the government, the Surveyors of its customs, its Postmasters, and we know not how many other salaried officers, receiving their 3 or 4000 per annum, *contingent upon their fidelity and zeal*, we find actual and active editors of newspapers.

ANOTHER SOP TO KENTUCKY.

Appointment by the President.—Stephen Thomson Mason, of Kentucky, to be Secretary in and for the Michigan Territory, in place of John T. Mason, resigned.

We copy from the third volume of Jefferson's Correspondence, the following extract of a letter written by that gentleman to Governor M'Kean, of Pennsylvania, 30 years ago.

"One thing I will say, that as to the future *interferences with elections*, whether of the *state or general government*, by *officers* of the *latter*, should be deemed *cause of removal*, because the constitutional remedy by the *elective* principle becomes nothing if it may be *smothered* by the enormous patronage of the general government.

"Accept assurances of my high consideration, respect and esteem.

TH. JEFFERSON."

The Carlisle Republican of the 7th inst gives the annexed account of the introduction of Mr. Ingham into the cabinet proper, and the Sentinel ratifies it as "derived from unquestionable sources."

"Grateful to Pennsylvania for her support in elevating him to so exalted a station as the Presidency, Gen. Jackson had resolved on choosing one of her *sons* to represent her in the cabinet of the Nation—An invitation was sent by him to his friends in the Pennsylvania delegation, who it was presumed were most conversant with the sentiments of the people, soliciting their assistance in this selection. At this time sixteen of the delegation were his friends and advocates; eleven of these, willing to render General Jackson every assistance in their power, waited upon him and recommended Samuel D. Ingham as the most suitable person from Pennsylvania. Two of the remaining five expressed themselves favorable to Mr. Ingham—but did not wait on the President.

N. D. Coleman, a member of Congress from Kentucky, has published an apology to his constituents for his vote to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. He says he was *ruled* to vote before he had read the bill, or reports, on the subject: that he is now satisfied the 25th section is not in violation of the Constitution, but that the power which it confers on the Supreme Court is a proper one, and that he would have voted, finally, against expunging that section, if an opportunity had been allowed.

We rejoice in this indication, that in Kentucky such sound opinions upon the value and importance of the Federal Judiciary, as now constituted, prevail, and cannot doubt, therefore, that a member of Congress who gave such a vote as Mr. Coleman, and now make ssuch an apology for it, will be permitted to remain at home.—*N. Y. American.*

What people think of it abroad.—The Quebec Gazette says:—"We have extracted for to-day's paper a correspondence between Messrs. Ingham and Eaton, two persons who have just left the American ministry. It is lamentable we think to see so striking a departure from all the rules of educated society, by men holding such offices as those of Secretaries of the Treasury and of War of the United States. This conduct must tend to throw discredit on the nation and its public press among foreigners."

The second Cabinet is now complete. The materials are good. Governor Cass, just announced as Secretary of War, is a man of education, talents and industry. He has been for many years conversant with the subjects which belong chiefly to the department of war. We may prepresume that all the details of the public business in the four departments will be adequately executed. But the constitutional direction, the informing spirit, the controlling power of the whole, will be deficient, and there can be no equivalent. One of the first efforts of the new cabinet should be to get the President out of leading-strings—*mettre le roi hors de page;* we refer to the *Bute* party. A good, thorough understanding between the four Secretaries would produce a much more respectable administration.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Gov. Cass is a native of Exeter, N. H. and was appointed Governor of Michigan by President Madison, on the relinquishment of that office by General Hull. His thorough acquaintance with the manners, customs, and traditions of the Indian tribes, with whom his situation has led him into official and personal intercourse, is widely known. He is also distinguished for his great general acquirements, clear, philosophic and capacious intellect, and fine original style of composition.—There could not be a more striking contrast imagined than that between himself and his predecessor in the War office in all these respects.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The orations which were delivered on the 4th inst. by Colonel Hayne at Charleston, and the Hon. John Q. Adams near Boston, will form, in doctrine and drift, a striking contrast. The robust intellect, extensive knowledge, and strenuous spirit of Mr. Adams, impart great interest, equally with intrinsic force, to his opinions and reasonings at this era.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We hear from Richmond that Gov. Floyd has renounced Jacksonism—and we think the State is following his example very fast. Indeed, Anti-Jacksonism is getting to be epidemic throughout the country. We are sorry for the office-holders that no *cure* for the disease has been discovered.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Mr. Monroe has left two daughters, one the widow of Mr. Hay, late District Attorney of Virginia, who has only one child, a daughter, married in Baltimore. The other daughter, the wife of Mr. Governeur, Postmaster of New York, in whose family he died, has several children.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says, "We understand that a short time before his death, Col. Monroe placed the whole management of his affairs in the hands of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq. to whose disposition he also has entrusted all the valuable papers—among which are many of the most interesting character."

Lead for the supply of the public arsenals.—The St. Louis Beacon says that orders have been given from the War Department for a distribution of the lead received for rent of the public lead mines, to the several arsenals throughout the Union, where it will be kept until required for public use.

Mr. Whippo, with his assistants, Engineers on the Beaver Division of the Pennsylvania canal, have completed their surveys on the line, and made a location from New Castle to the Falls.—From New Castle to near Clark's mill, a distance of 6 miles, a canal is to be constructed; and from thence to the Falls, slackwater navigation is adopted. A canal is to be made round the Falls. From Fallston to the mouth of Beaver, the Engineers have not made a location, and have left it to the Canal Commissioners to decide on the mode of improvement. We have seen the drafts and profiles of the dams, locks, aqueducts, bridges, &c executed by the Engineers, which are very handsome, and creditable to the artists. Proposals for the work will be received until Wednesday next. Contractors are coming in from all quarters.—*Beaver Argus.*

Internal Improvement.—It is well remarked in the Boston Courier, that it is distance, and the impediments to intercourse, which have formed the world into distinct nations. No moral agents are so effectual for giving a common feeling to the distant portions of a large empire, as the mechanical means of roads and canals; or rather, the latter afford the former the medium for acting. It is no wonder the scientific journals have hailed the introduction of locomotive engines on railroads as a new era in the moral and political history of nations. The results to trade and wealth will not exceed those arising to manners, habits of life, and modes of thought. The very derivation of the word *Rustic* shows what an influence a secluded life was supposed to exert on the habits. The roads through the Highlands of Scotland mentioned by the journal just quoted, effected for the pacification and good order of that country what whole regiments of dragoons could never do. In the United States, the effects of certain improvements in navigation have been magical, and they are only leading the way to others yet greater.—The *wheels* of empire, as they are called, are to be sought, it would seem, in spinning jennies, steam engines, and locomotives.—*Balt. Amer.*

Statistics of Lancaster county, Pa.—According to a statement recently published, this flourishing and wealthy county contains at this time, seven furnaces, fourteen forges, one hundred and eighty-three distilleries, forty-five tanyards, twenty-two fulling mills, one hundred and sixty-four grist mills, eighty-seven saw mills, nine breweries, eight hemp mills, five oil mills, five clover mills, three factories, three potteries, six carding machines, three paper mills, two snuff mills, seven tilt hammers, and six rolling mills.—*Balt. Patriot.*

We have seen a machine for making bricks, (the invention of a Swiss,) recently constructed in Leeds, on a very simple principle, which turns out 120 bricks in one minute, fit for the kiln, without any drying, as in the ordinary process. We understand that 1000 bricks may be made for 6d. instead of 2s. 6d. the present price. The cost of the machine is about £200, and it is worked by two men and two boys. By this process, bricks may be made more efficiently at all seasons, no drought being necessary.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Patent Legitimacy.—It is stated in late London papers, that the King has been pleased to grant to Frederick Fitzclarence, Esq. a colonel in the army; to Adolphus Fitzclarence, Esq. a captain in the navy; and to the Rev. Augustus Fitzclarence, respectively, the title and precedence of the younger son of a marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and has also been pleased to grant to Sophia, wife of Sir Philip Sidney; to Mary, wife of Charles Richard Fox, Esq. a lieutenant colonel in the army; and to Augusta, widow of the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, respectively, the title and precedence of the daughter of a marquis of the said United Kingdom. These personages are all children of the King—the fruit of his chaste and sentimental connexion with Mrs. Jordan.—*Boston Courier.*

Sometimes fair truth in fiction we disguise;
Sometimes present her naked to men's eyes.
Spectator.

The father of Return J. Meigs was born at Middletown, in Connecticut. For some time prior to his settlement in life, he addressed a fair quakeress at Middlefield, some few miles from his father's residence, and found much difficulty in obtaining her hand. She repeatedly answered his protestations of fidelity and attachment with "Nay Jonathan, I respect thee much, but cannot marry thee, for better is a dinner of herbs and contentment, than a stalled ox, and contention therewith." Mr. Meigs finally told Ruth, that he was then paying his last visit as a lover, and should strive to form an alliance with another family, and would therefore bid her *farewell*. The kind and lengthened word, pronounced with so much softness, fell upon her heart with healing in its tone, and as he mounted his horse to ride off, the quakeress beckoned him to stop, exclaiming, "*return Jonathan! return Jonathan!*"—Mr. Meigs went back, and fixed upon a day for the celebration of their nuptials. The first fruit of their union was a son, which the father, in commemoration of the happiest words he had ever heard spoken, had baptised, "Return Jonathan," who rose to distinction, and subsequently to the office of Post Master General of the United States.—*Boston City Gazette.*

House Moving.—The most important undertaking of this kind ever performed in New Bedford, was accomplished a few days since under the direction of Mr. Dudley Davenport. It was the removal of Mr. Abraham Russell's large three story house, at the head of Union street. This commodious and ponderous edifice, with its four stacks of chimneys and all its furniture, was moved about four hundred feet without injury, and so gentle was the operation, that the clock in the house pursued its course without deviation, and regularly struck the hours as they passed.—*New Bedford Gaz.*

Hayti.—By the arrival of Schooner Angelina, from Jacmel at Boston, Messrs. Topliff received the following intelligence, confirming the previous advices as to the differences between the Haytien and French Governments.—*Balt. Pat.*

"On Thursday, June 16th, 1831, a proclamation was presented to the General commanding at Jacmel, decreeing that all the French white inhabitants of the Island should, on or before the 15th of July, leave there with their property. The President desired the natives to show them all proper respect until that time. An order was also issued to raise troops throughout the island. On the 17th June, 100 persons, including boys of 14 years, and men of 70, had been pressed into the service.

The proclamation was received at Jacmel with great joy, and the day celebrated with firing of cannon, and a band of music playing through the town. The proclamation was read at the corners of the streets, and received with general shouts by the people."

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

270 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, Nos. 2 and 3.
20 half bbls. do. 1 and 2
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tenn. COTTON,
2000 do. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 19—tf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—A Treatise on Indigestion, with observations on some painful complaints, originating in Indigestion, as Tic Doloreux, Nervous Disorders, &c. By Thomas J. Graham. With notes by an American Physician. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
July 19—4t No. 51 Market street.

NEW WORKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, have lately received the following New Works:——*The Persian Adventurer;* being the sequel of "The Kuzzelbash;" by J. B. Frazer, Esq.——*Narrative of the War in Germany and France*, in 1813 and 1814. By Lieut. General C. H. Vane; being No. 1 of the Cabinet Library.——*Fragments of Voyages and Travels;* including anecdotes of a Naval Life. By Captain Basil Hall, R. N. July 19—2t

MILLER'S ESSAY.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., Booksellers, corner of Front and Market streets, "An Essay on the Warrant, Nature, and Duties of the Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church." By Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. July 19, 1831.—2t

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.
July 19, 1831—3mow83

SHIP-CARPENTERS & BOAT-BUILDERS
WANTED!

THE subscriber will give the very highest wages to Ship Carpenters and Boat Builders, and constant employ. Also, will give the highest price for Planking by the streak, and Calking by the seam or foot. Boat Yard fifteen miles below Pittsburgh.

July 19—3t PETER SHOUSE.

$20,000 FOR ONLY 5

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH of JULY, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		2,500		2,500
1		1,505		1,505
5		1,000		5,000
5		500		2,500
5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
102		30		1,530
102		25		2,550
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		57,375
13395 prizes; 20,825 blanks				$136,880

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 19

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5		1,000		5,000
5		500		2,500
5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
102		25		2,551
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		57,375
13395 tickets				$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 19, 1831.

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5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
102		25		2,551
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		57,375
13395 tickets				$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1.25.

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
July 19, 1831

NEW ARRANGEMENT
FOR 1831!

DAILY LINE
FROM WHEELING TO PITTSBURGH, &c.

BY STEAM BOAT & STAGES.

☞This line runs through from Wheeling, via Wellsburgh and Steubenville, to Pittsburgh, and from thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lake Erie, &c., &c.

THE MAIL STEAM BOAT runs between Wheeling and Steubenville: leaves Wheeling daily, at 9 o'clock in the evening, and arrives at Steubenville at 3 o'clock in the morning: the mail departs from Steubenville in the stage at 4 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 1, P. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4 A. M., arrives at Steubenville at half past 12 P. M., and then takes the steam boat for Wheeling, where it arrives at half past 5. The traveler will perceive that by this arrangement, he can leave Wheeling at 9 in the evening, and arriving in Pittsburgh the next day at 1 o'clock, and transact his business there, and proceed further east without losing a trip. The steam boat is light, not drawing above 12 inches water, and can run at all stages of the river. It is fitted up in the most commodious manner, with births, &c. so that the traveler can enjoy a good night's sleep and be prepared to take the stage early in the morning, at Steubenville, for Pittsburgh. The stages are of the best kind, with careful drivers and good horses.

This line connects with the Pennsylvania Canal Line of Mail Stages, which leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 4 o'clock, A. M., for Philadelphia and Baltimore, going through in three and a half days, and giving passengers from four to six hours sleep each night. In addition to these advantages, this route has the further one of running parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, and shunning the mountains. There are also two other daily lines from Pittsburgh to *Philadelphia and Baltimore*, and passengers, with their baggage, will be left at any place they may designate, to take which route they prefer.

This line also connects with two daily lines of Stages from Pittsburgh to the town of Erie---these lines run from Pittsburgh to Erie in 36 hours, with sufficient rest by the way---making 48 hours from Wheeling to the town of Erie.

The usual quantity of baggage is allowed, at the risk of the owners.

☞Extras can be furnished to families, &c. through the whole line, which shall run at the hours agreed upon by the passengers.

Seats can be taken on board the Steam Boat at Wheeling and Steubenville, also at the Stage Office at Washington Hotel, Steubenville, the City Hotel, Wheeling, and at No. 32, corner of Wood and Second streets, or at the Mansion House, Pittsburgh. GEO. A. DOHRMAN, *Proprietor.*

June 21, 1831.---8t.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831--tf

COBB'S JUVENILE READER!

LUKE LOOMIS & CO., *No. 98 Wood st't, Pittsburgh*, (joint proprietors of the copyright,) have just published COBB'S JUVENILE READER, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 1, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of easy words of one and two syllables.

No. 2, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of one, two, and three syllables.

No. 3, containing interesting, historical, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of a greater number of syllables than the lessons in Nos. 1 and 2, and a greater variety of composition, both in prose and poetry, selected from the writings of the best American and English authors; with Observations on the Principles of Good Reading.

☞The above series of Reading Books have been very favorably noticed by more than fifty of the most respectable journals in the U. States.—We also annex the following notice, from the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Association of Teachers, under date of 2d April, 1831:

"*Resolved*, That we have examined Cobb's *Juvenile Reader*, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with very considerable pleasure, and are of opinion that such works have long been a *desideratum* for school books.—Many that have been in use have descended too far below the capacity of those for whose use they were designed, and have dwelt more in fiction than in reality; while others have altogether neglected the reader's capacity, and discussed subjects far beyond the reach of a juvenile mind.—Mr. Cobb has happily blended instruction with amusement, simplicity, and dignity, and has progressively advanced in a greater variety of composition, as well as in the importance and interest of his subject, as the increased capacity and attainments of his readers seemed to require. We think he deserves the thanks of the friends of youth for his valuable labors, and would most cordially recommend for general adoption his Juvenile Reader. THOS. MAYLIN, Pres't.

JOHN WINTER, Sec. of P. A. of T.

July 12---3t&cow3t

WOOL!!

THE Subscriber, JOHN C. MURPHY, late of the firm of A. & J. Murphy, will pay the highest prices in Cash for any quantity of

WOOL,

washed before shearing or afterwards, delivered at his GROCERY AND WOOL STORE, in Liberty street, Pittsburgh. As he believes himself a competent judge of Wool, he thinks those who have mixed or fine lots will find it their interest to call, and get a price according to the grade.

JOHN C. MURPHY.

N. B. *Groceries and Liquors* can be had at the above house for a small advance on cost and carriage. May 31--w3mo

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Robert Smith, of Versailles township, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against his estate, to present them for settlement without delay.

SAM'L GORMLY, Adm'r,

July 5—5w *Cum testamento annexo.*

3000 LBS. prime Sp. Sole Leather; 100 bbls. do. Monon. Whiskey, For sale by LITTLE & HAYS,

June 28, 1831--w3t *No. 3 Market street.*

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

LONDON BOTANIC, or VEGETABLE OIL SOAP; and also the IMPERIAL RENOVATOR; Or, *The General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, [without the least injury to either.

MR. TRENCH respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he has returned to this city, and will remain a few days, to afford an opportuntiy to the public to obtain the above valuable articles. He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, and send their address to him, and he will with promptitude and pleasure wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those arcles, and to furnish them if required. And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses on account of such stains to the dyer's may be in such cases dispensed with at all times, by applying to J. TRENCH, Inventer and Manufacturer, at Mr. Griffith's hotel.

Pittsburgh, June 21.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, No. 3 Market street, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831---tf

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

WOOL WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17---3mo

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.--tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830---tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24---te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze and Or Moulu, Astral and Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.---tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from \$50 to \$125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21---tf

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W. B. M'CLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8---tf

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TO BE LET:

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

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JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

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120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17---tf

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9--tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.--tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829--tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of
European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH

September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets

October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order,
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above.

April 15--tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.---tf Front street.